

# The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,645.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28. 1789.

## NEW COLLEGE, EDINBURGH.

THE TRUSTEES have ordered a part of the New Buildings for the UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH to be carried on, as fast as the season will permit.

The following Subscriptions for that purpose have been received, and a part of the money already paid.

	L.	s.	d.
Thomas Elder of Forneith, Lord Provost of Edinburgh,	105	0	0
Robert Chalmers, Esq; Accountant General of Excise,	10	10	0
The Right Hon. Henry Dundas,	105	0	0
Robert Dundas, Esq; jun. of Melvil,	105	0	0
The Royal College of Surgeons,	105	0	0
The Hon. John Hope,	52	10	0
The Hon. Charles Hope,	52	10	0
The Hon. Alexander Hope,	10	10	0
William Tytler, Esq; of Woodhouselee,	10	10	0
Mr Thomas Tod, Merchant, and Treasurer to the Orphan Hospital,	105	0	0
Ditto, for his Brother, Mr John Tod,	21	0	0
Conventer, Orlando Hart,	10	10	0
Sir James Riddell of Ardnamurchan and Sunait, Bart L. L. D.	105	0	0
Mr William Galloway, Merchant,	10	10	0
Mr John Gloag, Merchant,	10	10	0
Mr John Hutson, Merchant,	10	10	0
Mr William Fettes, Merchant,	10	10	0
Mr Robert Young, Merchant,	10	10	0
Alexander Abercrombie, Esq; Advocate,	26	5	0
Sir William Forbes, Bart.	50	0	0
Mr Hugh Buchan, Chamberlain,	10	10	0
Mr James Gordon, Brewer,	10	10	0
Mr Commissioner Smith of the Customs,	10	10	0
Mr Commissioner Edgar, ditto,	10	10	0
Mr Commissioner Reid, ditto,	10	10	0
Mr Commissioner Cochran, ditto,	10	10	0
R. E. Phillips, Esq; Secretary, ditto,	10	10	0
Robert Sinclair, Esq; Clerk of Session,	21	0	0
George Home, Esq; ditto,	21	0	0
James Stirling, Esq;	50	0	0
Mr George McQueen, Collector of Land-tax,	10	10	0
Mr Hugh Bell, Brewer,	5	5	0
Mr Adam Keir, Baker,	21	0	0
James Brown, Esq; Architect,	21	0	0
William Caddell, Esq; of Banton,	21	0	0
Mr Robert Heron, Preacher,	1	1	0
Mr John Heron, Student,	1	1	0
William Craig, Esq; Advocate,	21	0	0
The Right Hon. Robert Dundas, Lord Advocate,	105	0	0
John Hay, Esq; Banker,	26	5	0
Samuel Anderson, Esq; Banker,	26	5	0
Earl of Hopetoun, two guineas per annum for five years,	525	0	0
The Hon. Charles Hope Weir,	105	0	0
Sir John Clerk, Bart.	52	10	0
John Clerk, Esq; of Eldin,	10	10	0
James Clerk, Esq; Prince's Street,	2	2	0
Robert Adam, Esq; Architect,	21	0	0
James Adam, Esq; of London,	10	10	0
William Adam, Esq; of London,	10	10	0
John Home, Esq; of Killduff,	10	10	0
Dr James Hutton,	50	0	0
Mr James Salisbury,	5	5	0
Earl of Wemyss, 100l. per annum for three years,	300	0	0
Patrick Inglis, Esq;	10	10	0
John Pringle, Esq; Advocate,	10	10	0
Mr John Horner, Merchant,	5	5	0
Mr Alexander Chrichton, Coachmaker,	10	10	0
Mr Alexander Chrichton, Surgeon in London,	5	5	0
William Grant, Esq;	21	0	0
The Royal College of Physicians,	150	0	0
John Anderson, Esq; Writer to the Signet,	26	5	0
The Corporation of Running Stationers, by Miles Macphail, their Prefes,	21	0	0
Francis Anderson, Esq; Writer to the Signet,	26	5	0
William Kerr, Esq; Post Office,	5	5	0
Dr Andrew Wardrop of the Royal College of Surgeons,	5	5	0
Mr Thomas Hay, ditto,	5	5	0
Mr John Bell, ditto,	5	5	0
Mr Colin Lauder, ditto,	5	5	0
Mr James Law, ditto,	5	5	0
Mr John Bennet, ditto,	5	5	0
Dr Farquharson, ditto,	5	5	0
Mr George Wood, ditto,	5	5	0
Mr Forrest Dwyer, ditto,	21	0	0
Mr Benjamin Bell, ditto,	10	10	0
Mr Alexander Wood, ditto,	10	10	0
Dr Walker, ditto,	5	5	0
Mr William Inglis, ditto,	10	10	0
Dr Andrew Inglis, ditto,	5	5	0
Mr John Rae, ditto,	5	5	0
Dr Robertson, ditto,	5	5	0
Mr Andrew Wood, ditto,	5	5	0
Dr Aitken, ditto,	5	5	0
Mr Robert Kerr, ditto,	5	5	0
Mr James Ruffel, ditto,	5	5	0
Mr James Hamilton, ditto,	5	5	0
Mr Thomas Wood, ditto,	5	5	0
Mr John Cheyne, ditto,	5	5	0
Mr William Balderston, Writer to the Signet, Clerk to ditto,	5	5	0
William Bailie, Esq; Advocate,	5	5	0
John White, Esq; Advocate,	5	5	0
Lieutenant General Melvil,	10	10	0
Neil Ferguson, Esq; Advocate,	30	0	0
David Simpson, Esq; from India,	5	5	0
Mr James Dickson, Bookfeller,	5	5	0
Ditto One Guinea per annum for five years,	5	5	0

Mr Alexander Donaldson, Bookfeller,	10	10	0
Mr Thomas Hay for the Royal Order,	9	9	0
Mr William Dumbair for the Lodge Canon-gate Kilwinning,	9	9	0
Dr Alexander Monro,	105	0	0
Dr Joseph Black, as Professor,	40	0	0
Ditto, as a Physician,	10	10	0
Dr James Gregory,	26	5	0
Dr Daniel Rutherford,	26	5	0
Professor Andrew Dalzell,	21	0	0
Rev. Dr Hugh Blair,	10	10	0
Rev. Dr Andrew Hunter,	21	0	0
Rev. Dr William Robertson,	21	0	0
Robert Dick, Esq; Advocate,	10	10	0
Alexander Frazer Tytler, Esq; Advocate,	21	0	0
David Hume, Esq; Advocate,	26	5	0
Professor Adam Ferguson,	10	10	0
Professor John Hill,	10	10	0
Allan Macconnachie, Esq; Advocate,	21	0	0
The Rev. Professor William Greenfield,	5	5	0
Professor John Playfair,	10	10	0
Professor John Bruce,	10	10	0
Dr Francis Home,	26	5	0
Professor John Robison,	10	10	0
Ditto, to be applied to the Natural Philosophy Class,	20	0	0
Dr William Cullen,	50	0	0
Dr Alexander Hamilton,	26	5	0
The Rev. Dr Thomas Hardie,	10	10	0
The Rev. Professor James Robertson,	10	10	0
The Hon. Capt. William Mordaunt Maitland,	5	5	0
The Rev. William Gregory, M. A. of Canterbury,	5	5	0
Mr Alexander Christieson of the High School,	5	5	0
Mr Andrew Bell, Engraver,	5	5	0
The Rev. Dr Robert Henry,	5	5	0
Professor John Robison for William Porter, Esq; of London,	5	5	0
Dodder Adam,	10	10	0
Thomas Craig, Esq; of Riccartoun,	52	10	0
Lord Justice Clerk,	42	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas of the First Regiment of Foot,	10	10	0
Mrs Smollet, Dowager of Bonhill,	2	2	0
John Clerk, Esq; Advocate,	5	5	0
Mr John Hepburn, Accomptant, Excise,	3	3	0
Corps of Crochallan Fencibles,	21	0	0
Mr Elphinstone Balfour, Bookfeller,	5	5	0
Lord Napier,	50	0	0
Robert Campbell, Esq; Receiver General of the Customs,	10	10	0
John Thomas Stanley, Esq;	10	10	0
Sir John Hunter-Blair, Bart.	100	0	0
Captain Philip Dundas, Melville-Castle Indian,	26	5	0
The Lord Provost, for the City of Edinburgh, 400l. per annum, for five years,	2000	0	0
Duke of Buccleugh,	105	0	0
Ditto, for Lord Dalkeith,	105	0	0
Ditto, for Mr Douglas of Douglas,	105	0	0
Charles Cunningham, junior, Student of Greek,	1	1	0
James Clerk, Esq; Advocate,	5	5	0
General Fletcher Campbell,	50	0	0
Mr Commissioner Brown of the Excise,	10	10	0
Mr Commissioner Wharton, ditto,	10	10	0
Mr Commissioner Stoddart, ditto,	10	10	0
Mr Commissioner Graham, ditto,	10	10	0
Mr Commissioner Grieve,	10	10	0
Mr Charles Robertson, Painter,	10	10	0
Mr William Jamieson, Mason,	5	5	0
Mr James Clerk, Esq; Advocate,	21	0	0
Lord Balgonie,	21	0	0
William Nairn, Lord Dunfermline,	31	10	0
Mr John Young, Wright,	10	12	0
Mr Alexander Reid, Mason,	10	10	0
Mr James Ranken, Wright,	5	5	0
Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B.	105	0	0
Mr James Dempster, Goldsmith,	5	5	0
Dr Duncan, Physician,	10	10	0
Dr Cochran, Physician,	10	10	0
The Lord President of the Court of Session,	105	0	0
James Ramsay, Esq; for the Literary Society of Edinburgh,	52	10	0
Professor Robert Blair,	20	0	0
Mr William Creech, Bookfeller,	10	10	0
Mr William Buchanan, Writer to the Signet,	5	5	0
Earl of Hyndford,	50	0	0
William Robertson, Esq; Advocate,	5	5	0
William Tait, Esq; Advocate,	5	5	0
Mr John Dalrymple, sen.	5	5	0
Mr Peter Mathie, Goldsmith,	2	2	0
Mr James Ferrier, Writer to the Signet,	10	10	0
The Hon. Andrew Forbes,	10	10	0
Robert Anderson, Esq;	10	10	0
John Thomson, and Adam Pearson, Esqrs. Secretaries of Excise,	10	10	0
Mr John Archibald, Wine Merchant in Leith,	5	5	0
Charles Watson, Esq; of Saughton,	21	0	0
Sir Archibald Hope, Bart.	50	0	0
Henry Jamieson, Esq; Banker,	5	5	0
Alexander Wallace, Esq; Banker,	5	5	0
William Ramsay, Esq; Banker,	31	10	0
James Mansfield, Esq; Banker,	31	10	0
George Ramsay, Esq; Banker,	31	10	0
William Ramsay jun. Esq; Banker,	31	10	0
Andrew Bonar, Esq; Banker,	31	10	0
Alexander Bonar, Esq; Banker,	31	10	0
William Simpson, Esq; Banker,	31	10	0

Bertram, Gardner, and Company, Esq;	105	0	0
Bankers,	5	5	0
Mr Peter Forrester, Merchant,	10	10	0
John Bonar, Esq; Solicitor of Excise,	5	5	0
James Newbigging, Esq;	5	5	0
Mr Isaac Salter, Brewer,	2	2	0
Earl of Kinnoull,	105	0	0
The Hon. Henry Erskine, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates,	52	10	0
Mr William Dempster, Goldsmith,	5	5	0
Rev. Dr David Johnston, Minister at Leith,	2	2	0
Alexander Keith, Esq; of Ravelston,	10	10	0
Duchess of Buccleugh,	105	0	0
Duke of Montague,	105	0	0
Charles Hope, Esq; Advocate,	10	10	0
David Smyth, Esq; Advocate,	10	10	0
Charles Brown, Esq; Advocate,	21	0	0
Edward Macconnick, Esq; Advocate,	5	5	0
Adam Rolland, Esq; Advocate,	21	0	0
James A. Grant, Esq; Advocate,	21	0	0
Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart.	50	0	0
Mr Charles Salter, Brewer,	2	2	0
James Robertson, Esq; from India,	50	0	0
Alexander Muir-Mackenzie, Esq; of Delvin,	21	0	0
Mr Andrew Fife, College,	10	10	0
M James Chrichton, Builder,	2	2	0
John Hay, Student of Greek,	1	1	0
The Faculty of Advocates, 100 Guineas per annum for five years,	528	0	0
Robert Blair, Esq; Solicitor General,	52	10	0
Will. McLeod Banantyne, Esq; Advocate,	26	5	0
John Hamilton, Esq; of Pentlands,	21	0	0
Charles Hay, Esq; Advocate,	10	10	0
Matthew Ross, Esq; Advocate,	5	5	0
Alexander Wight, Esq; Advocate,	10	10	0
R. H. Cay, Esq; Advocate,	5	5	0
William Elliot, Esq; Advocate,	5	5	0
Alexander Ferguson, Esq; Advocate,	5	5	0
James Grant, Esq; Advocate,	10	10	0
Mr Harry Guthrie, sen. Writer,	3	3	0
Sir William Miller of Glenlee, Bart.	52	10	0

Total L. 8764 2 0  
The Directors of the Bank of Scotland, and of the Royal Bank of Scotland, have agreed to give five per cent. interest on all sums which may be paid to them on account of the University.

JOHN GRAY,  
Clerk to the Trustees.  
WINTER CLOTHS.  
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HAVE got Home their WINTER STOCK.  
It consists of ALL the COLOURS of SUPERFINE CLOTHS that are Fashionable in London—A variety of Elastic, Yorkshire Plains, All many excellent and Brunwick Second & Livery Articles for Hunting Stripes, Cloths, and Frockings, &c. Plain and Fancy-striped and Malquerade Duilles, for Ladies and Gentlemen's Great Coats. Florentines, Coloured Cassimires, Manchester Velveteens, Velvets, Tweeled and Plain Cords, &c. for Breeches. A very large assortment of FANCY VESTS. FASHIONABLE RIDING HATS. These Goods have been chosen on the spot, are all fresh from the manufactories, and will be sold on very low terms. ZETLAND HOSE at all prices, from 6d. per pair to 16s. ZETLAND GLOVES.

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WILLIAM CAMPBELL, TOBACCONIST & SNUFFMAKER  
To his Royal Highness THE PRINCE OF WALES,  
Late in the LUCKENBOOTH, now at the CROSS WELL, EDINBURGH.  
TAKES this method to inform his Friends and the Public, That he has now on hand a very elegant assortment of TOBACCOS and SNUFFS, particularly Genuine C'Nasser—St Vincent's, Dunkirk, and Dieppe Tobacco—Clerack, Montague, St Vincent's, St Domingo, Spanish Brann, Havannah, Brazil, Maguaba, Masulipatan, Irish Blackguard, Bull and Gars, Foreign Snuff—Also every sort of home-manufactured Tobacco and Snuff—Tongue Beans and Vinegar C'Eau, in great perfection.  
N. B. Gentlemen who incline to have Refined Snuff may have any quantity done in their presence in the shop.  
Commissions punctually answered.

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FOR the Road between Perth and Dundee, through the Carle of Gowrie, which is to be made turnpike. Application may be made to George Paterfon, Esq; of Castle-Huntly.

BANK STOCK.  
TO BE SOLD.  
TWENTY-FOUR SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Scotland.  
Apply to John Wauchope, writer to the signet.

FOR GIBRALTAR AND CADIZ,  
To Return to Leith,  
THE MALL Y,  
Capt. JOHN LOWRIE,  
And will sail about the 15th December.  
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, or Bells and Ramsay, Leith.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,  
BY WILLIAM CREECH,  
In one large Volume Octavo, price 7s. in Boards,  
ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY,

ALL THE MODERN DISCOVERIES.  
BY M. LAVOISIER.  
Member of the Academy of Sciences, Royal Society of Medicine, and Agricultural Society of Paris—of the Royal Society of London—and of the Societies of Orleans, Bologna, Basil, Philadelphia, Haarlem, Manchester, &c.  
TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,  
By R. KEES, F.R. AND A.S.E.  
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and Surgeon to the Orphan Hospital.

Besides an accurate and circumstantial account of all the Modern Discoveries, and of the New Chemical Theory which Mr Lavoisier and the French Philosophers have established upon these, in opposition to the Doctrine of Phlogiston, the above work contains a full system of Philosophical Chemistry, and gives what is not to be found in any other work of the kind. It is a complete and useful treatise, and an indispensable account, illustrative of the modern and pneumatic chemistry.

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Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic,  
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THE BRUNONIAD,  
A Poem, in Six Cantos—Price 3s. 6d.  
3. A Dose for the Doctors, or the Esculapian Labyrinth Explored, price 3s. 6d.  
4. Epitaphical Odes to a Great Duke and a Little Lord, by Peter Pindar, Esq. price 2s. 6d.  
N.B. Complete sets of P. Pindar's Works, price 2l. 6s. 6d.

Also this Day published by P. Hill,  
COMITILLA, OR VIEWS OF NATURE,  
Being an

INTRODUCTION TO ASTRONOMY.  
By POLLINGROVE ROBINSON, Esq.—price 3s. in boards.  
LIKEWISE,  
The New Annual Register for 1788.  
Dodley's Annual Register for 1787.  
Biographia Britannica, vol. iv.  
Some General Advice to Theatrical Managers, 2s. 6d.  
Four Pleasant Epistles to Four Unpleasant Characters, 2s. 6d.  
The Royal Astronomer, by Tom Plumb, 2s.

Just Published,  
AND SOLD BY M. GRAY, FRUIT OF THE EXCHANGE,  
On various important Subjects, never before printed in Britain.

By the late Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D.D.  
President of the College of New Jersey.  
Price, 3s. boards, 3s. 6d. bound.  
At M. GRAY'S Shop may also be had,  
Edward's Practical Sermons, never before printed, octavo, fine 6s. coarse 5s.  
Hist. of Redemption, 8vo. 5s. do. 12mo. 3s. 6d.  
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Bellamy's True Religion Delivered, 3s. 6s.  
on the Glory of the Gospel, 1s. 6d.  
on the Divinity of Christ, 1s.  
Newton's Works, 6 vols. 12mo. fine 18s. coarse 13s. 6d.  
Cardiphonia, 2 vols. fine 7s. coarse 5s.  
Booth's Reign of Grace, 3s. 6d.  
Whole Works of the Rev. Andrew Gray, large 8vo. 4s.  
Prayer on Sanctification, 3s.  
Display of the Orthodoxy of Dr. Mc Gill's Practical Essay, and of the Charity of the Appendix to his Revolutionary Sermon, 3d.

NEW MUSIC.  
This Day is Published,  
BY JOHN BOWIE, AT PERTH,  
A COLLECTION of NEW MUSIC, consisting of six new Country Dances, with proper figures annexed to each tune, and above fifty new Strathspeys and Reels, with several favourite Scots and Irish Tunes, never before published.

To be sold to non-subscribers by N. Stewart and Co. Parliament Square, and No. 20. South Bridge Street, by Messrs. Corri and Sutherland, R. Ross, and John Bryson, music-sellers in Edinburgh—by Archibald McGowan, bookfeller in Glasgow—D. Muirhead, Stirling—Mr Boyd, bookfeller, Dumfries—R. Morrison and Son, and John Gillies, bookfellers, Perth—Charles Duff, musician, Dundee—D. Buchanan, Montrose—Alexander Brown, Aberdeen—and A. Davidson, Inverness.

N. B. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who have honoured the Publisher with their subscriptions for carrying on this work, will be served with their copies as soon as possible. It is entreated, that those who were to good as take the charge of subscription papers, will be pleased to return them, with the first convenience, to J. Bowie, at Perth, that they may be served with copies accordingly.

Durley, October 26. 1789.  
ROBERT DUDGEON  
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for past favours, and begs leave to inform them, That he is just now returned from London with a handsome assortment of FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the Winter Season; which he is selling on very moderate terms for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad and Narrow Cloths, Water-proofs, Elastic, Duilles, &c. Fashionable Fancy Vests of various patterns and prices. Silk Florentines and coloured Cassimires for breeches, Thicksets and Gorduroys of all kinds. 1 fashionable Buttons and Trimmings; Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery; Silk, Cotton, and Mullin Handkerchiefs; Shawls, Checked, Plain, and Stripped Mullins. Printed Calicoes from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per yard. Durants, Callimancoes, &c. Also a great variety of Mercury and Haberdashery Goods, and Groceries of all kinds—Wines, Foreign and British Spirits.  
N. B. Sugars and English Cheefe at the Berwick prices.  
S. S. TEAS, rest as imported from the last London fair.





# LONDON GAZETTE, Nov. 24.

ST. PETERSBURGH, October 30.

THE 15th instant being the Anniversary of the birth-day of her Imperial Highness the Great Duchess, it was celebrated at Court in grand Gala, and in the evening there was a ball.

## BANKRUPTS.

John Hutchison, late of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, brewer.—Paul Amisick and Thomas Amisick, of 61st Lane, London, merchants and copartners.—Oliver Deciet, late of the city of Winchester, wine-merchant.—Robert Mawby of the parish of Holbeach, in the county of Lincoln, draper and grocer.—William Rhodes of Lawrence Lane, in the city of London, (copartner with Thomas Rhodes, late of the same place, but now of Charlton, North America,) manufacturer, warehouseman, and merchant.—Elizabeth Carter and Sarah Carter, late of the city of Bath, but now of Edgware-road, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bonne, in the county of Middlesex, hardwarewomen and copartners.

## LLOYD'S LIST—Nov. 24.

THE Indian Chief, from London to Newcastle, is over in the River, but it is expected will be got up without much damage.

The Ann, Johnston, arrived from Quebec in the Clyde, on the 8th of October, three leagues below Quebec, spoke the Betsey, Shaw, from London, out six weeks and three days; and on the 17th, about 20 leagues below Bie, spoke the Fanny, Brown, from London, out eight weeks.

The Vreede and Lindaght, Jetties, from Bilbao to Amsterdam, is lost on Bilbao Bar.

The Recovery, Shoemith, from Newfoundland to a Market, is lost off Giron, 100 quintals of fish saved.

The Isabella, Hubback, spoke the Potomack, Planter, Macanac, from Maryland to Rotterdam, on the 17th inst. of the 17th.

The Ann, Donaldson, for New-York, is on shore in the Texel, and full of water.

The Betsey, Nelson, from Sunderland, is on shore to the eastward of Ostend Harbour, but it is hoped will be got off.

The Jane, Winks, from Honduras to Bristol, is on shore in Carigan Bay, the captain and five men drowned.

## MAILES.

Arrived—Ireland, 3.—France, 1.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1. Due—Ireland, 6.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 19.

### PROCEEDINGS IN THE STATE.

The project of Mr Necker for uniting the Caisse d'Escompte to a National Bank, being printed, and in every body's hands, is of course a matter of public consideration. It is needless to give any detail of his plan at present; not only as it does not seem likely to be carried into immediate execution; but also, as it contains nothing more than what is found in the first principles of every bank that is established and supported by the sanction of a nation or government: a certain fund is to be raised in certain shares; a certain number of notes are to be issued; and from the whole, the subscribers are to expect a certain advantageous interest. Government is to be assisted, and especially the debt of 110 millions now due to the Caisse, is to be continued.

If we may speak from the general opinion, there is nothing in the plan that increases Mr Necker's reputation as a financier; and every body seems to think, that his proposal is ill-timed in the present critical situation of affairs. The national credit is not yet sufficiently established to induce any of the principal money-holders to advance their property on a new speculation.

The Assembly are now working double tides. On Monday the business of the day was opened, as usual, by reading different addresses from different Orders; others remonstrate against them, and others seem to wish some terms in their particular favour. Among the municipalities, that of Dieppe claimed the first attention, by a strong disapprobation of the Resolutions lately taken by some Members of the Parliament of Rouen, which they called anti-patriotic, indecent, and seditious.

The whole province of Normandy seems in confusion; at Caen, particularly, the disputes between the Magistrates, the Militia, and the Regulars, are risen to such a height, that the markets are in a manner abandoned.

From Franche Comté corn is still exported in great quantities to Switzerland; for the prevention of which the Assembly have decreed, that two-thirds of all seizures shall be given to the informer and seizer, the rest to the hospitals.

While the Assembly were continuing their debates on the new division of the kingdom, the Keeper of the seals wrote to the President, that the King had annulled a late resolution of the Parliament of Metz, taken when they registered the late decree of the Assembly. In this Resolution it is said, "That the Court, (of Metz) full of sentiments of fidelity to their duty, uncertain in what manner to fulfil their engagements; not seeing in the said decree, and in the sanction of the King, the true character of liberty, necessary to render the laws obligatory, have protested and do protest, as well against the said decree as against the Royal Sanction, till the opinion of the public shall be known respecting the lot of the Sovereign Courts: nevertheless they register the said Decree," &c. The reserve made in this Register, is what gave offence, and is to be taken into further consideration.

The States of Cambray protest in a more forcible manner against the decree of the Assembly touching ecclesiastical property. They declare, "That the representatives of the Nation, and even the nation itself, has no right to take away their property: that by their original capitulation, their customs and their engagements on their side: that the ruin of the nation, and destruction of religion, must follow some of the decrees of the Assembly: that they neither can nor will renounce the terms of their capitulation: that they disavow what has been done in their name, and annul and revoke the powers with which they had entrusted their Representatives in the Assembly."

What the Assembly will think prudent to determine on these two affairs, is difficult to say.—There seems such a general discontent through the whole kingdom, that they cannot act too cautiously.

Great pains are taking to prevent all kinds of corruption in the election of members to the future Assemblies. But, while men are men, and money is money, the rich will prevail in this as well as other countries: in hopes, however, of destroying all improper influence, the debate on the new division of the kingdom still continues with unremitting ardour. Until the whole plan is completed, it is needless to say more of their discussion of the subject: we cannot go far, however, observing, that one of the members

yesterday, speaking on the Chair, mentioned the influence the Seigneur (Lord) might have; one of the members of the Noblesse called him to order, alleging that the title of Seigneur no longer existed. He first begged pardon for using a word which was indeed effaced from the very language: "As I make no doubt," (said one of the Clergy,) "it will soon be 'frank the churches, and from our prayer-books!'" Among many matters of importance to be recorded in the Journals of the Assembly, is a present which a young gentleman, of nine years of age, made in behalf of his papa, of three gold medals. The young gentleman was, as usual, requested to assist in their deliberations.

## REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

### FRESH CONSTERNATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, November 20.

On Monday night at ten o'clock, an extraordinary Courier arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, from Lord Fitzgerald at Paris, which brought the following intelligence:

On Friday afternoon, a general alarm was spread throughout the City of Paris, on account, as it is said, of a plot being discovered which aimed to overthrow the deliberation of the National Assembly, and the new Government of the country.

The alarm bells of all the Churches were rang, the Sixty Districts of Paris had been invited to arms, and were assembled, and the whole Militia of the City turned out.

In short, Paris exhibited a scene of confusion and terror, equal in every respect to what was seen on the 13th and 14th of July last, and the 18th of October. When the King was brought in triumph from Versailles.

At the time this dispatch left Paris, the whole Magistracy were sitting at the Hotel de Ville, but the confusion was such, and the reports so various, that the English Minister was not able to collect the exact cause of this universal consternation.

Every person held the same language so far, that a plot against the popular party had been discovered, but by whom, or of what nature, no one seemed able to tell.

Bread, formerly so scarce, has lately become plentiful here, a circumstance which makes the Parisians happy, as, next to liberty, this article seems to be the most precious in their eyes.

Of the English in this City, the Hon. Colonel Cosmo Gordon, Mr Crookley, Mr Stewart, commonly known by the name of the *Walking Stewart*, Mr Martin and family, Mr Stone, late private Secretary to the Duke of Dorset, and General Dalrymple, set off for Calais to-morrow, in their way home.

It appears that 10,000 muskets have been given by the King to the City of Paris.

In consequence of the late address, many of the King's body-guards are arrived.

M. Mounier resigns his seat in the Assembly.

A boat is seized, loaded with plate, said to be the property of the Church, and valued at 500,000 livres (220,000 l. Sterling.)

Some disputes have happened at Grenoble between the dragons of Monsieur's regiment, and the citizens, about places at the play, but nothing of any serious consequence.

## THE NETHERLANDS.

ISLE, November 19.

The news of the capture of Ghent by the patriots, is confirmed, with the addition of the following circumstances:

The patriots, to the amount of many thousands, invested the city on Friday last, when a vigorous resistance was made by the Imperial troops in the Prince de Ligne was the foremost, and has suffered most in the action, being almost cut to pieces. Their troops being very hard pressed, took refuge in one particular quarter of the town, from whence they cannonaded with great fury for several hours, but were at length obliged to retire, with the loss of 200 prisoners.

A vast number of capital houses and public monuments are destroyed by the cannon, and others are burnt to the ground, by red hot balls falling upon them from the Citadel where the soldiers in garrison kept up a vigorous firing. The noble church of St Peter is razed to the ground, and several others partially destroyed.

Among other acts of barbarity, they threw a lay Jesuit and his sister into the flames, where they were nearly burnt to ashes. They whipped children to death in their cradles, with a most unfeeling savageness, under the eye of their parents. In short, they were guilty of many other unbecomingly inhumanities. The times of Attila, and of the Normans, are returning in our fair Netherlands. In these barbarities the regiment of Clairfay has particularly distinguished itself. This regiment seems to be mostly composed of a horrid set of thieves and murderers.

The patriots were roused at these cruel indignities; and, making a vigorous resistance, obtained the victory, and made Colonel Lunden, with 150 men, prisoners.

After this glorious exploit, they drove from the citadel General d'Arberg, who had commanded the town for four days, and at last fled with his troops, having left behind him about a thousand men, and abandoned the cattle, where our patriots entered with eight hundred.

Their booty amounts to about two millions, and they are actually masters of that town, and of all Flanders, maintaining the utmost good order under the title of the Belgic State. In all this carnage, our Patriot troops have only lost twenty-six men, and had forty wounded.

During the battle between the Patriot army and the soldiers, in the city of Ghent, the most unparalled acts of barbarity were perpetrated, particularly by the latter. They had orders to plunder and destroy wherever they could obtain any booty; and, not content with wreaking their revenge on the men, they killed women and infants on their breast. They plunged their bayonets in the bodies of children in the cradle, and pinned others against the walls in the streets. The soldiers were at last totally routed; and so much were the patriots and inhabitants inflamed at their behaviour, that they fired at every straggling soldier in the streets, from the windows, roofs, and cellars of the houses, as they passed. Two thousand persons at least are computed to have perished in the affair, besides the wounded.

The junks, &c. in this city are filled with fugitives from Ghent, Courtray, Tournay, and all the adjacent places, some of whom were glad to get away with scarce any clothes on.

A son of the Prince de Ligne, who had a commission in his father's regiment, is amongst the number of the killed, besides several other officers of distinction.

The patriots are headed by three Generals of distinguished military abilities, one of whom is a French man.

News is just received, that the Belgic Lion is not sufficiently appeased. The patriots are increased to the number of near fifty thousand, and have directed their march to Brussels, which is blockaded and besieged since yesterday. The whole Court was alarmed; and, being apprised of their approach, many have betaken themselves to flight; amongst the fugitives, are the Arch Dukes, the Minister Plenipotentiary, &c. &c. All communication is stopped, the gates being now kept shut, and no one suffered to pass in or out.

OSTEND, Nov. 20.

A great spirit of party prevails here, and the various reports, circulated one minute, and contradicted the next, render it somewhat difficult to glean the real state of affairs.

Thus far, however, I can inform you, and which you may rely upon as being well authenticated, that the spirit of rebellion, (in this country called patriotism) has pervaded almost every town in Austrian Flanders.

The patriot army, flushed with their successes, in the skirmishes with the Imperial army at Turnhout and other places in Brabant, about a fortnight ago, eluded a general rencontre, and marched in three columns or parties into the country.

The main body, under the command of Vander Merhen, is to attack Bruxelles;—another body commanded by the Prince de Ligne, and assisted by the different Religious Orders, have carried Ghent, after a furious attack of five or six days;—the third body got possession of Bruges on Friday last, in a few hours, after routing the military.

The Imperial army at Ghent consisted only of about seven hundred men, when some hundreds of the patriots got into the town by stratagem—suddenly displayed their banners—were joined by multitudes—shut the gates—and began a fierce attack upon the Imperial troops.

The latter took possession of the Abbey of St Peter, as a citadel, and made a desperate defence during five or six days; they having several pieces of cannon, in an advantageous situation, fronting different streets, did amazing carnage amongst the patriots, as well as inhabitants, who wished to be neuter; their red hot balls set on fire several houses, and their shells demolished others. At length the few remaining of the Imperial troops, finding no succours, as was expected, from Bruxelles, retreated precipitately from the town, but not till thirty-six pieces of cannon began to play against their citadel.

Since the days of the Crusades, never did religious orders exhibit such valour and activity, as they did in the patriotic cause at Ghent. In some parts of the town, during the whole scene, were to be seen bodies of fat Benedictines, mounted on horseback, with a drawn sword in one hand, and a crucifix in the other, exciting and exhorting the patriots to serve the cause of God, by exterminating the Imperialists. In other places were Dominicans, Carmelites, &c. &c. training and pointing the artillery, whilst others headed bodies of the infantry. In short, the carnage and cruelties committed at Ghent are almost incredible. The loss on the side of the patriots is reported to be upwards of a thousand, exclusive of women and children. Upwards of one hundred and fifty houses are either burned or demolished.

Three days ago, the military force quartered here retreated towards Dunkirk, with the Governor, finding themselves inadequate to any defence. The burghers have since been embodied as a militia, with intention to remain neuter, and protect their property.

This morning arrived in town, a Deputation from the Patriotic Committee of Bruges, only twenty-four miles from hence, possessing the intention of the inhabitants of Ostend.

The Magistrates assembled, and answered, that they wished to take no active part, farther than to protect Ostend and their property, as *Patriots*.

The Deputies then asked for the assistance of money, arms, and ammunition, which could not be granted.

How far the behaviour of Ostend, at this critical juncture, may accord with the wishes of the patriots, is problematical; a few days more will bring matters to a crisis. It has, in the mean time, had a bad effect on trade, there is a total stagnation of all commerce.

We have had no accounts from Bruxelles, as the post has been stopped for some days by the patriots.

### TAKING OF OSTEND.

Ostend has followed the fate of Ghent and Bruges, and is now in the hands of the Brabantine Insurgents, who met with no fort of opposition in taking possession of the town.

As soon as affairs were a little settled in Bruges, the Magistracy there sent a deputation to Ostend, on Thursday last, demanding the surrender of the town to the Patriotic army, which was accepted unconditionally and freely, and on Friday was given over to their protection.

The Bruges Deputation stated, that it was not their wish to molest the garrison belonging to the Emperor, provided it did not oppose them.—On the contrary, they only wished it would march peaceably out of the town, previous to the approach of the Patriotic army, that no bloodshed or scuffle might ensue.

The garrison instantly complied, and took the route to Courtray, many of the soldiers, however, deserting on their march.—They arrived there very shortly, but the late commander of Ostend is missing, whether by flight or assassination is not yet known; which causes the greater uneasiness, as he was a Gentleman universally esteemed.

No certain accounts are yet received of the capture of Bruxelles.—We know it is besieged, and is likely soon to fall, but it is here where General Dalton proposes to make a stand. He has, for this purpose, ordered all those fine trees planted a few years since, in the *Palais Royal*, at the top of the town, the place so deservedly admired by foreigners, to be hewn down, and in that place he has formed his camp, consisting of about 9000 men. The situation is certainly highly advantageous, and if he has the courage to be firm, the Patriotic army will find it difficult to drive him from it. For the rest,—the town, though shut up, is so badly fortified, and so incapable of resistance in that respect, that it cannot hold out a long siege. If a defence is made, it must be attended with a most prodigious slaughter; for the Brabantines are a brave people, and are determined to conquer or to perish. Their army increases at every step they take, and we have no doubt but the whole of Austrian Brabant will shortly come into their possession.

PETERSBURGH—October 27.

Brigadier Count Antexin arrived here yesterday; He seems to have been sent expressly by Field Marshal Prince Potemkin to convey the intelligence that our troops, after the taking of the castle of Palanka,

and the Aga to whom the command thereof was entrusted, had, on the 11th of this month, taken possession of the fortress of Bielgorod, which had been ceded to them by capitulation. In the garrison were found, fifty-one pieces of cannon, thirty two standards, and a number of vessels, on board which were thirty-seven pieces of artillery of different weights.—Our army has acquired by these captures a very considerable quantity of ammunition and stores of every description.

## LONDON.

NOVEMBER 25.

This morning, his Majesty came from Windsor to St James's Palace, in his post-chaise and four, attended by a party of the light-horse. There was a Levée for the Nobility, Foreign Ambassadors, &c.

His Majesty returns to Windsor this evening.

This day being the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, who enters the 47th year of his age, the same will be celebrated at Gloucester House, in Upper Grosvenor Street, where the congratulatory compliments of the nobility will be received. Prince William is arrived from Weymouth, to be present at the natal anniversary of his illustrious parent.

Mr Fitzherbert, who took leave of the Government of the States General about ten days since, is not yet arrived in London. His detention is to be accounted for only by the badness of the weather, which makes travelling in Holland both difficult and dangerous.

The embargo laid on the exportation of corn, in all the ports of the kingdom, is intended to continue for three months, and it will then be renewed, if their should be occasion.

On Wednesday last, Captain John Pascal Larkin, was sworn in by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to the command of the ship *Warren Hastings*, burthen 786 tons, bound to Bengal; she is expected to sail on her voyage, about the 23d of April next.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, being alarmed with the report of the Brabantine insurgents getting possession of Bruxelles, have left that place with Lady Elizabeth Foster, and are now settled at Lille, the capital of French Flanders, where they propose to remain.

The post of one of the Lords of the Admiralty, vacant by the death of Rear Admiral Sir F. S. Drake, is to be offered to Admiral Barrington. In case of his refusal it will be bestowed on Commodore S. C. Goodall.

Mr Dietz, Envoy Extraordinary from Berlin to the Porte, had his first public audience of the Grand Signior on the 15th of September, to deliver his letters of credence and congratulations, on the new accession to the Ottoman throne. He is the first of the Corps Diplomatique who has accomplished this ceremony.

General Michelson, who served against the Swedes in Finland, has joined the army of Prince Potemkin, by order of the Empress of Russia, relative to the siege of Bender.

An English naval officer is now in custody, and will shortly be brought to trial. His offence is, for serving the Empress of Russia, without leave from the Crown.

The above Gentleman had the command of a Russian privateer, which, with the assistance of another, intended to capture the Swedish merchantmen, when they failed out of our ports. Information being given to the Board of Admiralty, a man of war was immediately ordered out, the Russian privateers were searched, and all the English found on board were brought on shore.

Marshal Laudohn's army repassed the Save on the 27th day of October, having left twelve battalions of infantry, together with some squadrons of horse, in Belgrade.

The Imperial troops in Bohemia and Austria are on their march to the winter quarters they occupied last year.

On Wednesday the Directors of the East India Company appointed Captain Edward Nugent to raise men in Ireland. This gentleman is the son of that gallant officer, Captain Walter Nugent, who fell at the head of a grenadier company of marines, at the battle of Long Island; and by the accounts received from India during the last war, we find the son, who commanded a regiment six years, not less distinguished in the Company's service than the father was in the King's.

The Gibraltar letters of yesterday mention, that all was well on the 5th instant, though there still continued a scarcity of fresh supplies from the Barbary coast. The Algerine squadron had put to sea with an admiral's flag: These pirates take all vessels indiscriminately, which they suspect belongs to the Americans or Muscovites, against whom they are deadly and implacable foes.

It is certainly desirable to be recorded among the wise acts of the present servants of the Crown, that they have not passed a single public measure into a law, without being obliged in the next session of Parliament to bring in a bill to amend and explain the former act.

The Tobacco bill is to undergo a revision early in the next session: so promised the Minister, and we have no doubt that he will keep his word, the inexplicability of the present one rendering such a revision absolutely necessary.

When a dealer in tobacco from conscientious principles, wishes to proceed in exact conformity of the law, he naturally looks to the law which is to be the guide of his actions, but there he finds himself bewildered in a maze of absurdities and without a clue to guide him, is obliged to risk his property upon the imposition of a blundering *Exeoffman*.

Lord John Cavendish honoured the late meeting of the Whig Club at York with his presence, Lord Downe in the Chair. The meeting was highly respectable and numerous. Before his Lordship left the place, a delegation of the principal citizens waited upon him to request that they might have the honour of proposing him as a candidate for the next general election, when he would unquestionably be re-elected without opposition. Lord John thanked them in the politest terms for the honour they thus intended him, but we are sorry to add, that he declined their most pressing solicitations.

The jewels mentioned to have been stolen from Mrs Jeffries, have been restored by an old woman, who said she had found them, and who has received the promised reward.

The Centurion man of war, Rear Admiral Affleck, with the four frigates under him, and two sloops, were at anchor at Barbadoes on the 9th of September last.

General Washington, President of the United States of America, has appointed Mr Jefferson of Virginia, to be Secretary of State; General Knox, to be Secretary of the War Department; Mr Alexander Hamilton, of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury; and Mr John Jay, to be Chief Judge of the Union.



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The States General of Holland have been petitioned by the Emperor's Government, on the following requisitions:

1. To make those Brabantine Insurgents disarm, who were found on the territories of the Republic.
2. Not only to enlarge M. de Crumpin, but also the Grand Bailiff of Turnhout and his brother.
3. To arrest the person of Vander Noor.

To which the States General returned the following answer:

To the first—That they had given the necessary orders, which had been put in execution.

To the second—That the Emperor's Government might rest assured they would never allow any person whatsoever to be detained prisoners on their territories.

To the third requisition—the seizure of Vander Noor, they remarked, that they knew no such person: That he enjoyed from them no particular protection: That the constitutional liberty of the Republic required, that whosoever did not render himself unworthy of civil society, ought to enjoy the protection of the laws as long as he obeyed them.

This morning letters were received in town from Dunkirk, which positively assert, that the Patriots have made themselves masters of most of the principal places in Brabant; though it is difficult to say how long they can maintain themselves against the force which the contending powers certainly intend to bring against them with all convenient speed.

The officers in the Belgian National army are mostly French. The names of Maillebois and de Vaux, are a tower of military strength; and both had a share in the American war.

If, as is said, the flames of Liberty have already spread as far as Hungary, there is little doubt but that they will soon become general in Europe; in which case our English people of fashion, who now swarm so much on the Continent, will at length be driven to seek shelter in their own country, and circulate their cash amongst those who are the best entitled to it.

However those ignorant of the character of General Dalton may pretend to traduce it, yet there is no man whose military character is held in greater estimation by the troops. Some days since a detachment of the Austrian army was ordered on a dangerous service, under the command of General Schroder, but the troops declared to a man, that they would revolt if not led on by their favourite commander Dalton.

The fortifications destroyed at Brussels, by the present Emperor, are now rebuilding agreeably to the advice of General Dalton.—Every thing that human wisdom can devise, is actually employed to render Brussels impregnable.—Dalton, with the Austrian forces, are repairing to the garrison, which has been amply provided with provisions necessary towards a long siege, in consequence of the astonishing success of the patriots.

A gentleman who was at Ghent during the siege on Thursday the 19th instant, describes it as a most bloody and shocking contest between the Patriots and the Imperial Troops. The different divisions of the patriots were led on to fame and glory by the Monks; each of whom, adorned like *Peter the Hermit*, wore a head to which a cross was suspended on the left arm, and in the right a drawn sabre. The belt of St Francis, so well known for possessing many miraculous virtues, served to hold their pistols, with which, during the time of action, the Monks contrived to have their share in the general slaughter.

Now that the fury of religious zeal has inflamed the minds of the patriotic Brabantines, a revolution seems inevitable. Though in their different skirmishes they had to oppose not only a superiority in number, but also the discipline of a regular army, still victory has in every instance been in their favour.

A gentleman who wrote from Brussels on the 20th inst. as the post left that place, says, that the Duchesse of Ursel is released from her confinement, and that the town is in great ferment. In a postscript he adds, that a general insurrection is taking place.

As the patriotic army was hourly expected to arrive before the town, there is not the least doubt but that the garrison will be compelled to surrender without coming to those extremities which were resorted to at Ghent.

The unnecessary cruelties committed by the Austrians, have entirely alienated the few friends which the Emperor had in the Netherlands. The whole country is now united in the most strenuous efforts to expel them. Flanders is already cleared of them, and Brabant will soon enjoy the same happiness.

**THE EMPEROR'S DECLARATION of the 6th of November, prohibiting the exportation of arms of any kind, particularly powder and ball, or the circulation of them, in all places within the distance of three leagues of the Frontiers.**

"His Majesty has thought it advisable to forbid, for the present, by the advice of his Privy Council, the exportation from this country, of arms of all sorts, also powder and ball, under the penalty of confiscation of the goods, and of the boats, carriages and beasts made use of to transport them, and a forfeit of 500 florins."

"ad. The transport of all sorts of arms, of powder and ball, from one place to another within this country, if either the place from whence the goods are sent, or the place to which they are conveyed, be within three leagues of the frontiers, under the same penalty as in the first article."

"This declaration shall be in force in the department of Antwerp, Turnhout, Tirlemont, Lillo, St Nicholas, Ghent, and Bruges."

The following Anecdote will show how much the Noblesse of France are fallen from their high estate:

Some days ago, the Marquis de V— went to a Notary to certify a deed. When the latter came to the following words in the deed, "Appeared before us, the High and Mighty Seigneur," &c. the Marquis interrupted him with, "I can never sign to that—I am neither High, Mighty, nor a Seigneur: I am poor and feeble—a soldier of the National Guard—and am called Charles."

The subsequent article appears in one of the French Gazettes:

"Yesterday the Chamber of Accounts, the Court of Aids, and the Court of Monies, entered upon their usual functions. But, alas! the Parliament of Paris!—*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*."

The other Parliaments of France will soon expire in a similar way, by the new laws.

If it were not for the intrigues of the Clergy, France would soon accomplish her Revolution. It is from a dread of "losing the Mammon of unrighteousness," that they have been urged to prevail on the Parliaments of Rouen and Metz, to rescind the measures of the National Assembly. Spare but the sacred treasures, say the Priests, and the King, the Queen—

"Nay, friends—and little ones,  
"ALL—ALL, shall bleed."

The following is said to be the curious question a-

gitated in the Privy Council yesterday: The Captain of a ship, employed by Government to convey a number of convict transports to Nova Scotia, took it in his head, that he had a right to land and liberate them. Accordingly, when he made the island of St John, he let a considerable number on shore. A sailor, then on board, thought that these proceedings were dangerous, and left the ship. This seaman came home with Admiral Milbank, and was yesterday examined before the Privy Council. The Captain was sent home a prisoner, and is now in custody in Dublin.

Though the receipts of Covent Garden Theatre on Wednesday night were very great, they stand in no comparison with the receipts of the pick-pocketing gang—700l. is proved at the Office of Bow-street, to have been lost.

A very curious harrow, for the purpose of mending the roads, has been presented to the Society of Arts and Sciences within these few days. It is to be drawn by two horses.

Poor Colman still continues in a state of infamy.

**PRICE OF STOCKS, Nov. 25.**

Bank Stock, 1834.	India Scrip. 15.
3 per cent. red. 77½.	Ditto Bonds, 107 prem.
Ditto con. 77½ a 78.	South Sea Stock, —
Ditto 1736, —	Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 96½ a 97.	New Ditto, —
5 per cent. 117½ a 118.	5 per cent. 1751, —
Bank Long Ann. 22½ a	New Navy and Victual-
13-16ths.	ling Bills, ½ disc.
Ditto 1778, 1779, —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l.
Short 1777, —	19 s.
Tontine, —	Exchequer Bills, —
India Stock, —	

**WIND AT DEAL, Nov. 24. S.**

JUST arrived, and to be SOLD, in the large rooms above Mr Scott's Laboratory, west side, South Bridge Street, Edinburgh,

A Very Elegant Assortment of **WEDGEWOOD'S WARE, GLASS, and CHINA.**

ALSO,

A Neat Assortment of the **DERBYSHIRE SPA ARTICLES,**

All of the newest patterns.

Any Nobleman, Gentleman, or others, wishing to have their Coats of Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Borders, or any other device, may have them done on Wedgewood's ware, by applying at the above rooms.

Also, Glasses, Decanters, &c. cut to any pattern, on the shortest notice.

As the above Assortment must be sold off in a short time, the articles will be sold very low.

The Tenth Day's drawing arrived.

Both the Twenty Thousands, and most of the other Capital Prizes still undrawn.

**IRISH STATE LOTTERY, 1789,**

Began drawing the 12th November, and will continue till the 20th December, during which,

**UNDRAWN TICKETS AND SHARES**

may be had at the Office of

**JOHN WHITE AND COMPANY,**

Opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh,

Where, during the drawing of preceding Lotteries, a much greater number of Capital Prizes were sold than at any other Office in Scotland, viz.

One of L. 5000	Four of L. 1000
Two of 2000	And Five of 500

And, in Lottery 1781, No. 18,576, entitled to L. 1000, as last drawn.

**TICKETS AND SHARES for the BRITISH STATE LOTTERY,** which begins drawing the 22d. February, are also selling, in variety of numbers.

\* \* \* All Shares sold at this Office are secured agreeable to act of Parliament, and stamped by Government with a dye containing the words **STATE LOTTERY STAMP OFFICE**; also on the back with a Crown, and round it, **J. WHITE and CO. EDIN.** where the prizes will be paid at current value, so soon as drawn. Schemes gratis.

**MUSICAL ACADEMY.**

**SIGNOR KUBE** having qualified himself as a Professor of MUSIC, by study and practice in most countries of Europe, respectfully informs the Public, that he teaches **VOCAL MUSIC, the VIOLIN, TENOR, and VIOLONCELLO.** S. Kube flatters himself, that he will give complete satisfaction to the Ladies and Gentlemen who shall honour him with their commands.

Besides private attendance, a public Musical Academy is to be opened, where the Pupils may attend in classes. (Young Ladies forming a class a part) at the moderate rate of One Guinea per quarter. This plan, so advantageous both as to economy and the improvement of the scholar, has brought harmony to its greatest perfection in every country where it has been adopted; and it is hoped the lovers of this fine art in Edinburgh will not overlook this excellent opportunity of acquiring a branch of polite Education now become so necessary.

S. Kube teaches and tunes Harpichord and Piano Forte. Orders left at Mrs Gall's, Galloway's Close, Lawnmarket, will be punctually attended to.

**SALE OF LANDS AND FISHERIES IN FORFARSHIRE.**

THE Roup of the Lands of GRANGE of MONIFIETH near Dundee, and FISHERIES thereto belonging, is adjourned to a future day, as will be advertised.

Any person wishing to purchase by private bargain, may apply to the proprietor at Grange, or to James Keay writer, Prince's street, Edinburgh.

**EDINBURGH.**

Married here, on the 27th curr. Arthur Law of Pitillock, Esq; Captain of the 40th regiment, to Miss Penelope Newell Hepburn, only daughter of William Hepburn, Esq; of Willekens, in the island of Jamaica.

On Monday the 23d inst. was married at Glasgow, the Rev. John Gemmill of Dalry, to Miss Elizabeth Gilmore of Clerkland.

On Tuesday was married the Rev. Dr Walker to Miss Jane Wanchope, eldest daughter of the late Mr Wauchope of Niddry.

Married at Denmore, on the 19th instant, John McNeill, Esq; of Oranay, to Miss McNeill, daughter of the late Capt. Duncan McNeill, of Denmore.

On Thursday last, died at Kennetles, Miss Elizabeth Bower, daughter of Alexander Bower, Esq; of Kincaidrum.

Thursday night died at Glasgow, Mr Robert Auchincloss, cooper, late Convener of the Trades of that city.

Died, on Wednesday last, Mrs Elphinstone Mackinnon, spouse of Mr James Muirhead, Glasgow.

On Wednesday died at Glasgow, Mr James Potter, wright.

On Friday the 27th inst. the Chirurgus Physical Society met at their Hall; when the following Gentlemen were elected Presidents for the ensuing year,

Mr James Elliot, of Edinburgh,

Mr James Veitch, of Edinburgh,

Mr John James Erskine, of St James's, Jamaica,

And Mr Jonathan Leidford, of Vere, Jamaica.

Mr Alexander Aitchison Secretary.

Her Grace the Duchess of Gordon, and two of the younger children, arrived at Dunn's Hotel, New Town, a few days ago, from Gordon Castle, and afterwards went a jaunt to the east country, from

whence they again returned last night to Dunn's Hotel.

One argument in favour of triennial Parliaments, which has not yet been much touched upon, is the source of charity thereby opened to the poor. On the approach of elections, the rich candidates generally open their purses with great liberality.

On Wednesday last, the Rev. Mr Richard Wallis resigned the charge of St Andrew's Chapel, Kelfo, of which he had been minister upwards of 32 years.

On Tuesday last the Magistrates fined a young man for abusing and maltreating the watchmen on the South Bridge.

Thursday last, William Robinson, or Robertson, was served with an indictment at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, to stand trial before the High Court of Justiciary, accused of the crime of forging Guinea notes in imitation of the Guinea notes of the Bank of Scotland. He was incarcerated in the tolbooth of this city on the 23d of May last. A particular description of the forged notes, and of the manner in which the discovery was made, appeared in this paper of the 28th of that month.

A grocer's shop, at the head of the Broad Wynd, Leith, was last night broke into.—The till was carried off, containing about 30 or 40 shillings, mostly halfpence. The thieves had forced open the back window with a mason's chisel, which was found this morning. The drawer was afterwards found in a garden in the neighbourhood, with a few papers and halfpence.

At the debate of the Pantheon on Thursday, on the question "Has Love or Friendship given birth to more heroic actions?" The company was numerous and genteel.—Speakers 10.—decided in favour of Love.

We hear from Falkirk, that on Monday last, John Cameron, aged 94, was married to a woman aged 84. His former wife died about three weeks ago, likewise his wife's former husband, at same time.—John was piper to Lochiel in the year 1715, and has been a beggar in the country about Falkirk for a very long time.

Tuesday forenoon a melancholy accident happened at Kirkintilloch:—While a mill-wright was finishing a new draw-bridge for the Canal there, which had been set up infrequently on its end, the prop gave way, when the bridge fell down, and in a moment crushed the workman to death.

**MAJOR GENERAL STUART.**

The entertainment given at Glasgow to Major General Stuart, as mentioned in our last, was meant as a mark of regard and esteem for an officer, who, during the course of a very active life, had distinguished himself by his military merits in different quarters of the globe, and who had suffered severely in the service of his country.

The day passed in the greatest conviviality and harmony. The Commanding Officer of the 7th Regiment, now quartered in Glasgow, politely accepted of the invitation to make one of the company, and an excellent band of music belonging to that regiment attended.

Besides the Gentlemen of the county present at this entertainment, there was Major General Tho. Stirling, an officer of distinguished merit, who commanded the gallant Highlanders of the 42d Regiment during last war in America.

Colonel Dalrymple of Cleland, in the county of Lanark, was in the chair, and the following toasts, amongst others, were drank:—

The King, Queen, Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family.

Prince Edward and the 7th Regiment.

The county of Lanark, and Sir James Stuart of Coltness, their Representative in Parliament, who has honoured us with his presence on this occasion.

Major General James Stuart, and in commemoration of his storming the Moro Fort the 30th of July 1762, by which the Havannah fell; in remembrance too of his hard fought actions in India under Sir Eyre Coote, and his defeating the French army when commanding the British at the battle of Cuddalore.

A health to Major General Stirling for the honour of his presence, and to the ever gallant Royal Highlanders who fought so bravely under his command in America.

A health to Major General James Hamilton, of the county of Lanark, who has also honoured them with his company, and in remembrance of his exertions and gallantry when acting as Brigadier General with the northern army in America last war.

Many other toasts were drank, and all the company felt much satisfaction in paying their share of the tribute of approbation due to military merits, and to those who deserve well of the country to which they belong.

**A Phenomenon.**—There is at present in the garden of Mr John Gray at Longframlingham, an apple tree laden with leaves, in full flower, new fruit in formation, and boughs bending under the burden of old. This premature pulchritude (near to rigid a region as Rimplide-hill) owes its early impulse to the assiduous essays and admirable art of that indefatigable foster-father Mr Robert Lawton, gardener and botanist of that place—the same gentleman who made Government the honourable offer of his scientific services, to go president in profession of Phytography, with the first fleet that failed to Botany Bay.

**Extract of a letter from Ostend, dated 21st curr.**

"It is said, D'Alton has evacuated Bruxelles, and retired towards Luxembourg, where he will make a stand. There, it is supposed, he will be able to muster about 40,000 troops. With these, it is to be feared, he will make his way good, and no doubt carry fire and sword where-ever he goes. He is a good general, and a most determined officer."

"Previous to any attempts to reduce the country, it is presumed the Emperor will know the sentiments of the King of Prussia. Some negotiations have been upon the anvil with that monarch, who alone can prevent his reducing his rebellious subjects."

**ERRATUM** in our Paper of the 24th, in the article relative to the lineage of Marshal Count LAUDON, for a good painting of the General, read *Mayfield*.

**IRISH STATE LOTTERY, 1789.**

**TENTH DAY'S DRAWING.**

No. 2663 was drawn a blank, but, as first-drawn ticket, is entitled to 500l.

No. 10,937, 24,676, 500l. each.

And the following prizes of 20l. each,

No. 28,362, 35,017.

**THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER.**

	Therm.	Bar.
Thursday, Nov. 26. 8 P. M.	31	30.10
Friday, — 27. 8 A. M.	33	30.10
— 8 P. M.	33	30.05
Saturday, — 28. 8 A. M.	35	30.05

**PRICES OF GRAIN AT LONDON, Nov. 27.**

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat, 24 s. 0d.	22 s. 0d.	20 s. 0d.	
Barley, 18 s. 0d.	17 s. 0d.	15 s. 0d.	
Oats, 15 s. 0d.	13 s. 0d.	10 s. 0d.	
Peas and Beans, 14 s. 0d.	13 s. 0d.	12 s. 0d.	

N. B. The Markets were very quiet here this day.

**GIBSON AND COMPANY,**

*Silk Mercer, Haberdashery and Linen Drapers,*

North Bridge Street,

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public of William Gibson's late arrival from London, &c. where he has purchased a Large and Complete Assortment of Goods in all the above Branches, and particularly of those articles adapted for the present season, which they hope will merit the attention of the Public, as they consist of every thing new and elegant, and are selling on moderate terms.

G. & Co. have at present on hand, a Large Assortment of Scotch Hollands of the best fabric, and are selling on moderate terms.

**CANDLES.**

**JOHN WALKER, LEITH,** respectfully informs his Friends and Customers, That he has just got to hand, a Supply of Spring-made CANDLES of all kinds, which he continues to sell at the old prices till Monday the 7th December, when they will be raised 4d. per stone. He has also received by the last ship from London, a Box as a Sample of most beautiful moulded Candles, finished with wax, now used by the best families, which he sells at 11d. per lib. money, or 1 s. 4d. six months credit. Noblemen and Gentlemen wanting a box, will be supplied at the London price, 10d. per lib. adding freight and charges.—These candles give a most brilliant light, and though only four to the pound, burn 13 hours each, when not moved about.

Commissions punctually executed.

**DUTCH GIN, CONIAC BRANDY, &c.**

JUST arrived, and to be SOLD of genuine quality, and import strength, Dutch Gin, and Coniac Brandy, on reasonable terms, by Anderson and Cundell, Merchants in Leith.—They have likewise for sale,

Jamaica Rum, in Bond.

A few Pipes Red Port, vintage 1786.

Peterburgh Clean Hemp.

Twelve-head Flax.

Iron, common size.

Smoked Tongues, in dozens.

**ANNUITY.**

WANTED to borrow immediately, Three Hundred pounds sterling, at such an annuity as may be agreed upon, on the life of a person aged 43; for the regular payment of which a pension of fifty pounds a year properly secured, will be assigned, in security. Apply to Leslie and Scott, Insurance Brokers. Not to be repeated.

**LINLITHGOW AND STIRLINGSHIRE HUNT.**

MEETS at Richard Forrester's, Linlithgow, upon Tuesday the 8th of December.

Dinner upon the table at four o'clock.

Sir THOMAS DUNDAS, Bart. in the Chair.

COLONEL DUNDAS, Croupier.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**CORNETCY of Light Dragoons on the Irish Establishment:** If bought soon, the Purchaser will meet with material advantage, if he wishes promotion. Enquire at F. Buchan and Co. Exchange, Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by Public Roup on Tuesday the 11th of December, in a Lodging in South St Andrew's street, west side, No. 8.

ALL sorts of Household Furniture, consisting of mounted Bed, Feather Bed, Carpets, Blankets, Bed and Table Linen, Mahogany Desks and Drawers, Tables, Chairs, Mirror Glasses, an Eight Day Clock, a Kitchen Jack, with a variety of other Kitchen Furniture, to begin at ten o'clock, and continue each day till all is sold off.

Mrs PATERSON Auctioneer.

To be SOLD at Oxenford Castle, in the parish of Cranston, about ten miles to the south of Edinburgh, in good repair,

**COAL GIN,** with Tubs, and a Water Wheel about 20 Feet Diameter, for working at Coal Works or Quarries, &c.

For further particulars inquire of Mr Richard Simpson, Farmer at Cranston Riddle, or of John Aiden Smith, in the above mentioned village, or at Sir John Dalrymple's, Chapel Street, Edinburgh. Not to be repeated.

**ABSOLUTE SECURITY.**

**BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1789,**

Begins drawing the 22d of February 1790.

**THE ORIGINAL TICKETS AND SHARES,**

In Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths.

In Variety of Numbers.

Are sold and registered by

**LESLIE AND SCOTT,**

INSURANCE BROKERS—at their State Lottery Office, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh.

LICENSED BY GOVERNMENT.

And no where else in Scotland on their account.

The Original Tickets, from which the shares are issued, being, agreeable to Act of Parliament, lodged in the Stamp-office in London, are returnable three days after they are drawn; and from that time the purchasers of shares at any Lottery-office whatever no longer hold the security of Government; but that the Public may have the most undoubted security for the shares issued by Leslie and Scott, adventurers may see at their office an acknowledgment in writing by the Royal Bank of Scotland, securing to them the payment of all Prizes arising to the divided tickets till one month after they are paid by Government.

**SCHEME.**

Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.
1 of L. 25,000	is L. 25000	
2 — 20,000	— 40000	
3 — 10,000	— 30000	
4 — 5,000	— 20000	
5 — 2,000	— 10000	
15 — 1,000	— 15000	
30 — 500	— 15000	
100 — 100	— 10000	
150 — 50	— 7500	
5000 — 25	— 125000	
10,775 — 20	— 215500	
16,083 Prizes.		L. 498000
First drawn		1000
Last drawn,		1000
33,917 Blanks.		
50,000		L. 500,000

Registering 6d. each number.

As Tickets or Shares rise or fall in the London Offices, so will they at this.

The Prizes are payable in June 1790 without deduction; or the current value will be advanced at this Office as soon as drawn.

Correct Numerical and Register Books are kept, and the earliest intelligence sent to adventurers of their success.

Country Correspondents remitting their money by carriers, or bills at sight or a short date by post, may have Tickets and Shares regularly sent them.

Letters (post paid) duly answered.—Schemes gratis—and all business relating to the Lottery transacted.

\* \* \* Insurances on Shipping, Merchandise and Lives, done at this Office as usual.

**SALE OF TALLOW AND FLAX.**

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Warehouse of Mr Frederick Gourlay, merchant in Dundee, on Friday the 11th day of December next, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon,

**TWENTY-SIX CASKS of CANDLE TALLOW,** and two hundred and eighty Bobbins of blue-head FLAX, imported from St Peterburgh. The flax is of excellent quality, being originally twelve-head, but as it was a little singed with lightning, was bracked for nine-head.

The goods will be shown by Mr Go. Gray; to whom of Mr Samuel Gilmore, merchant, Grass-market, Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase by private bargain deliver; the day of sale may apply.



# LAW REPORT.

KING'S BENCH, MONDAY.  
The King against Walter.

On the motion of Mr. Erskine, the defendant was brought up to receive sentence for a libel on his Royal Highness the Duke of York, published in a daily paper called *The Times*. After Lord Kenyon had stated shortly the evidence on the trial, by which he was found guilty, and affidavits of libels in the papers of the 21st of February, 30th of May, and 16th of June last had been read:

Mr. Dallas rose in behalf of the defendant. Their Lordships would observe, he said, that this was not a charge against him as the author, but as the publisher of the libel, which, though the law thought entitled to it an equal degree of guilt. With respect to libellous paragraphs in the papers of the 21st of February and 16th of June, however they might seem to reflect directly on his Royal Highness the Duke of York, they contained, when well considered, nothing more than loose invectives on all the friends of the Noble Personage, as well as on himself; and though he did not mean to contend, that public characters were to be libelled with impunity, yet there certainly was some difference between a paragraph originating in private malevolence and personal malice, or in party zeal. Of the publishing the indictment preferred against the defendant by his Royal Highness, that could not weigh much against him, because it rather tended to show that slander went unpunished. In conclusion, he left the defendant to the justice of their Lordships, only begging leave to add one more observation, that the libel was written at a time, when the spirit of party was never more prevalent, or carried to greater lengths.

Mr. Walter begged now to be heard, and read the following defence of his conduct. He said, that he appeared before their Lordships to receive sentence for a libel. He observed, that a person, though found guilty of an offence in law, might, in his own conscience, be totally acquitted. The action of which he had been accused, was attended with several circumstances of alleviation. Their Lordships did not know, perhaps, the conduct which public prints were forced to adopt;—they must be suited to the times, not the times to them, and if the temper of the day required calumny and scandal, that disposition must be gratified! He then entered into a general history of newspapers,—of printers,—of publishers,—of persons employed to write for newspapers, which, however instructive and entertaining to those particular classes of men, can afford but little entertainment to our readers—we shall therefore omit it. He would now apply himself more strictly to himself.—He wished their Lordships would take a retrospect of the times when those paragraphs appeared. His paper—and he wished this to be attended to—had supported administration voluntarily and without reward! When therefore the opposition prints had dared to insult the honesty and immaculate principles of those in administration, he thought himself warranted in shielding them from the attack, and in making his strictures on the opposite party.

As therefore malignity of intention did not actuate him in what he did—as he had not been rewarded for his conduct by administration—he hoped that their Lordships, if they bestowed a punishment on him, would not make that punishment a severe one.

Mr. Erskine confessed, that he rose to address their Lordships in such extreme astonishment at what he had just heard, that he was hardly capable of discharging his duty. He should apply his observations chiefly to what had fallen from the defendant's counsel, and from the defendant himself, and divide his remarks into two parts,—first, into the quality of the paragraphs; second, into the conduct of the publisher. He begged leave to remind Mr. Dallas, that great part of his construction must fall to the ground; for what the paragraphs might mean was not before their Lordships; the jury had determined their meaning, which he desired to read. Their opinion of the paragraph of the 21st of February was, "that by it was meant, that the said Dukes (meaning the Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Gloucester) were disaffected to his Majesty's person, and were not rejoiced at his recovery." He would pass by the daring assertions against the leaders of opposition, and even the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, on account of the indictment being preferred by the Duke of York, and of his nearness in relation to his Majesty. He insisted, that this libel represented his Royal Highness as the basest, most brutal, and the most profligate of human beings—unfit for the common offices of humanity.—It represented him, at the moment when his father was rising from the bed of sickness, wearing on his face a counterfeit air of joy—that which it would have been a libel on a savage, not to have rejoiced at, is supposed to fill his Royal Highness with sorrow—that which would have drawn tears from the eyes of a savage, is supposed to occasion in the bosom of the Duke of York exultation and joy!

The defendant dared not to swear by affidavits, that his conduct was actuated by loyalty—no! for if he had, their Lordships must have sent him to Bedlam, instead of to prison—what could that man say in justification of himself, who before the nerves of his Majesty had recovered their proper tone—who, before reason had seated herself again with firmness on her Throne, publishes a paper for the express purpose of poisoning his mind against his son; nor was this all—their Lordships knew of what consequence a good name was on a man's first entrance into life. The Duke of York was in that predicament, and yet this miserable before your Lordships, has endeavoured to nip his reputation in the bud, and anticipate the opinion of people by his shameful strictures.—If, therefore, one so superior to their Lordships is to be insulted with impunity, how could their Lordships prefer themselves from the unenvied shaft? and, to defend in proportion, how would the lower order of people protect themselves from slander, when the very Judges could not? It was the duty of these Lordships, therefore, to inflict an exemplary punishment.—Did the defendant stand in the situation of a Printer, denying upon oath any acquaintance with the paragraph, he did not with any punishment should be inflicted, or that he should be imprisoned—but he dares not—he does not—he says only that newspapers must follow the fashion of the *Times*; and that, if they require it, their Lordships and their families must submit to be insulted, to be libelled and abused. He does not even now acknowledge his contrition—he comes, and even in Court insults the Duke of York and their Lordships, by attributing his conduct to patriotic zeal. This was making a flanking horse of the King's sickness, thro' a fiction to the parent to libel the son, through love to his country to insult the son of the ruler over it.

Their Lordships would recollect two dreadful periods of confusion occasioned by libellers—the first when Lord Mansfield sat on the bench of justice—

the second just before 1780, the consequence of which their Lordships knew had set the metropolis in flames. If we were to call our eyes to another part of the world, there should we behold anarchy, disorder, murders, rapine, and every other horrible crime, while here at home we are in full enjoyment of a peace, which the defendant is still endeavouring by his libels to subvert and destroy.

The defendant had said, his conduct was not actuated by fee or reward—where was his oath of his having withstood the temptations of Opposition? Where was his oath of having refused the bribes of Administration? In conclusion, he hoped that their Lordships, who knew the near relation between a father and a child, would inflict a merited punishment on the wretch who had endeavoured to break the bond of affection between them.

Mr. Justice Ashurst addressed the Defendant in a most excellent speech. He said, the libel in question had an evident tendency to sow dissension between the King and his Royal Son. It was a disgrace to the civilization of the country to see the Royal Family made a subject of calumny. False and dangerous was the notion which the Defendant appeared to entertain, that the Liberty of the Press, upon any occasion, ought to be made the vehicle of slander. Calumny was the surest way to undermine this great liberty; and as the poisonous slander, of which the Press had been productive, might induce many people to wish that the Liberty of the Press might be totally destroyed, rather than private characters should be calumniated, it became the Court to protect this valuable privilege, and transmit it down to posterity, by punishing those who had endeavoured to injure it by the grossest perversion of its use and design. The defence made by the Defendant operated much against him; for he had endeavoured to vindicate his conduct upon the most dangerous principles, imagining that he had a right to set off one species of slander against another, and thus to justify one heinous offence, by pleading the commission of similar crimes by other persons.

The learned Judge added, that the libel in question, to call it by the fittest name, was a most malicious and venomous slander.

He then pronounced the sentence of the Court, which was—That John Walter pay a fine of Fifty Pounds.

That he be imprisoned ONE YEAR in Newgate. That he stand once upon the Pillory, at Charing-cross, between the hours of twelve and three in the afternoon.

That he give security for his good behaviour for SEVEN years, himself in 500*l.* and two sureties 100*l.* each.

## NEW FRUITS AND WINES.

JUST now arrived, after a short passage, by the *Eliza*, Charles Brown master, from Malaga, Grapes in jars. Lemons and China Oranges in half chests. Muscatell Raisins Bloom Raisins Jordan Almonds Valencia Almonds Sun Raisins Lexia Raisins in casks. Sherry Wine in butts. Malaga Wine in Hhds. Slumack in bags.

To be sold by CHARLES COWAN and Co. merchants, Leith; who have also on hand for Sale, Zant Currants.—New Prunes in boxes. Liquorice Ball in chests. Claret Wine in Hhds.—Alfo, A large quantity in bottles.

## NEW FRUITS.

JUST arrived from Malaga, in the *Three Sisters*, William Mitchell master, a Cargo of NEW FRUITS, consisting of Muscatell Raisins, Bloom Raisins, Jordan Almonds, Valencia Almonds, Sun Raisins, Lexia Raisins in baskets. Shell Almonds, in Baskets. Lemons, in Chests and Half Chests. Zant Currants, in Casks. Apply to Walker, Thomson, and Co. Edinburgh, or to David Liddell, at their warehouse, Leith.

## AT DUNDEE—FROM MALAGA, NEW FRUITS, &c.

JUST arrived from Malaga, in the *Brig Nancy*, Captain Lancesman, A CARGO OF NEW FRUITS, viz. Sun Raisins, Lexia ditto, in Casks. Figs, Muscatell Raisins, Bloom ditto, Jordan Almonds, Valencia ditto, Lemons, in Chests and Half Chests. Oranges, in Casks and Half Chests. Shumack, in Bags.—Grapes, in Jars. Zant Currants, in Casks. Orders addressed to Charles Adam, or Messian and Gray, Dundee, will be carefully attended to.

## NOTICE

To the DEBTORS and CREDITORS of JAMES WHYIE, Merchant in Leith. WILLIAM SIBBALD merchant in Leith, trustee upon the sequestrated estate of the said James Whyie, hereby requires the whole creditors, or their doers properly authorized, to attend a general meeting, to be held within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d day of December next, at one o'clock afternoon, to fix in what manner, and at what time the heritable property which belonged to the bankrupt shall be exposed to sale, and the upset price of the different lots.

And, as the whole persons appearing to be debtors to Mr. Whyie have been repeatedly wrote to for paym't of the sums due by them, the trustee gives notice, That unless the accounts due by them are settled and paid on or before the said 23d day of December, he will be under the necessity of raising actions against them for payment of the outstanding debts. Not to be repeated.

## AN ELIGIBLE SITUATION FOR BUILDING

On the Links of Leith. TO be sold by public roup, within the Assembly Coffee house, Leith, upon Monday 21st December next, at one o'clock afternoon, A Piece of Ground belonging to the Edinburgh Ropery Company, consisting of two roads, two falls, and five ellis, upon the west side of the road leading to the rope-works, and having a front of 121 feet to the south, towards the Links. This is now the only piece of ground remaining to be sold for building upon fronting the Links, and holds of the town of Edinburgh, for payment of the small feu-duty of 2*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* which renders it a property worthy of the attention of any person wishing a central and pleasant situation. Further particulars may be learned by applying to David Ogilvy, at the Rope-works, Leith, or to John Sommerville writer in Edinburgh.

## NURSERY PLANTS, GARDEN SEEDS, AND FLOWER ROOTS.

ANDERSON, LESLIE, and Co. SEEDSMEN, near the ROYAL EXCHANGE, Edinburgh, have for sale, at their Nurseries at BROUGHTON TURNPIKE, a very Large Stock of the following Articles, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

### SEEDLING AND TRANSPLANTED.

Allers	Larix, 3 inches to 3 feet high
Ash	Laburnum
Beech	Lime Trees
Birch, common and weeping	Oak
Spanish Chestnut	Pineaster
Horle Chestnut	Clutter Pine
Elms—English, Scots, Dutch, and American	New England Pine
Scots Fir	Plane
Norway Spruce Fir	Poplars, various sorts
American ditto, of sorts	Platanus, of sorts
Silver Fir	Rowan Tree
Balm of Gilead ditto	Service Tree
Hollies, plain and variegated	Walnut Tree
Hornbeam	Thorns for Hedges, a very large quantity, from one to four years old
Riccosia, many sorts	

All free grown healthy plants.

A very fine Collection of Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs, House and Greenhouse Plants, Flowers and Flower Roots of the most curious kinds, and a Complete Collection of

### FRUIT TREES.

consisting of Peach and Nectarine Trees, finely trained on walls, one, two, and three years. Many of them have borne fruit last season.

Plumb	New Lancaster	Mulberries
Pear	Gooseberries	Figs
Apple	Currents—red, Medlars	
Grape Vines	Whiteblack Quinces, &c.	

The Fruit Trees consist of as great variety as ever was collected in this country, and the kinds are warranted genuine.

### AT THEIR SHOP.

A Fine Assortment of Dutch Flower Roots, consisting of Double Hyacinths, Jonquils—Ranunculuses, Polyanthus Narcissus, Anemones, &c. All sorts of Fresh Garden Seeds, proper for sowing at this season—Whole and Split Pot Peas—Birds Seeds and Glasses—Beds Mats—and all sorts of Garden Utensils. Noblemen and Gentlemen wanting GARDENERS, by applying as above, will be supplied—and none will be recommended but such as bear the best characters.

## NURSERY AT CLACKMANNAN, Near Alloa.

A Large Stock of FOREST TREES, transplanted, from two to four years old, consisting of

Larix, 1 to 3 feet	Spruce Fir 6 to 9 inches
Elm, 2 to 4 ditto	Sweet Briar
Beech, 1 to 2 ditto	Spanish Chestnuts
Scots Fir, 1 to 1 foot	Weymouth Pine
Planes, 2 to 3 feet	Balm of Gilead Fir
Ash, 2 to 3 ditto	Laburnum
Rowan, 2 to 3 ditto	Oak
Horle Chestnuts Seedlings	Scots Fir, &c.

A considerable quantity of remarkable strong four years old THORNES, and a large quantity of two and three years old THORNES. The above stock of trees consists of upwards of five hundred thousand, all fine healthy Plants, fit for planting out, and will be sold at very moderate prices, by applying to ANDERSON, LESLIE, and CO. Nurserymen, Edinburgh, the proprietors—or to James Leslie, foreman at the Nursery.

## NURSERY AT BRIDGE CASTLE, Near Linlithgow and Balgahie.

FOR SALE, the following FOREST TREES, viz.

Larix, 1 to 2 feet	Scots Fir transplanted
Birch, 1 to 2 ditto	Beech, 1 to 2 feet
Ash, 1 to 3 ditto	Planes, 1 to 2 ditto
Elms, transplanted, and Seedlings	Oak Seedlings

And a quantity of strong two, three, and four years old THORNES. The above Plants are all very healthy, and will be sold on reasonable terms, by applying to the proprietors, ANDERSON, LESLIE, and CO. Nurserymen, Edinburgh, or to John Bawhill, the foreman at the Nursery there, who will show and dispose of the plants.

## COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW.

THESE are intimating, That a General Meeting of the Heritors of the county of Linlithgow is appointed to be held at Linlithgow upon Friday the 4th day of December next, for the purpose of considering and finally approving of a draught of the turnpike bill on the post road in the said county. And such of the heritors as chuse to see the bill before the meeting, will please send for copies thereof to the Sheriff Clerk's Office.

## NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM SLOSS and Co. Soap and Candlemakers in Glasgow, and of THOMAS PATTERSON Brewer, and WILLIAM SLOSS Candlemaker, the partners of the said WILLIAM SLOSS and Company.

THAT upon the application of the said Thomas Patterson and William Sloss copartners, under the firm of William Sloss & Co. with the concurrence of a Creditor to the extent required by law, the Lord Henderland, Ordinary on the bills, was pleased, by interdictator, dated 9th November last, to sequestrate the whole real and personal estate of the said William Sloss and Thomas Patterson, both as a Company and as individuals; and thereafter appointed their general meeting for the purpose of electing a trustee or succession of trustees, to be held at Glasgow, within the said tavern, called *Hemming's Tavern*, on Tuesday the 29th day of December next, at twelve o'clock mid-day.

And that upon application of the said factor, the Sheriff-Substitute for the County of Lanark at Glasgow, has appointed Monday the 30th day of November current, and Monday in each of the three succeeding weeks, within the Sheriff-Court-House of Glasgow, at one o'clock afternoon, for the public examination of the said Thomas Patterson, the surviving partner of the said William Sloss and Co. Bankrupts, and of the family and servants of the said Thomas Patterson, and of the said William Sloss deceased, or others acquainted with their business.

Of all which this public notice is given in terms of the statute, that the Creditors may attend the said general meeting appointed for the purpose of electing a trustee or trustee; and the whole Creditors of the bankrupts are hereby invited to be present at the said examinations, that they may have an opportunity of putting such questions as shall be judged of importance for rendering the discovery and surrender more complete.

## AT LONDON—FOR LEITH, THE LIVINGSTON, James Mackie Master.

Now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, Leith, and all places adjacent, and will fall the 10th January. To be spoke with at the Edinburgh Coffee-house, Swinburn's Alley. Mornings and evenings on board the ship.

## ROUP OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND HABERDASHERY GOODS.

To be sold by auction, on Tuesday the 12th of December, in Carrubber's Close, THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE which belonged to William Cowan, merchant there, consisting of four polished and bedsteads, feather beds, blankets, bed and table linen, mahogany tables, drawers, chairs, an eight-day clock, a kitchen jack, &c. And on Wednesday the 2d. the STOCK in TRADE of the said William Cowan, consisting of printed cottons, muslins, stockings, handkerchiefs, &c. to be sold in small lots; likewise three Spinning Jennies, with Wheels, Reels, Cards, &c. also some good Beans and Weights, and a parcel of Tea Caddies. As every article must be sold off great bargains may be expected.

LEUT. GENERAL LESLIE, Commanding his Majesty's Forces, &c. in North Britain, hereby gives notice, that he is ready to receive proposals from any person or persons willing to supply by contract for three months, BREAD for the troops quartered in Edinburgh Castle. The Bread to be made of flour of good marketable wheat, out of which the first bran has been taken, by means of an eight shillings cloth. Each soldier's allowance of this Bread for four days, is a well baked loaf weighing six pounds. Proposals to be sealed, and addressed to Major Mackay, Adjutant-General's Office, Tiviot Row Edinburgh, on or before Wednesday the next, the 2d of December.

## TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Tuesday the 8th of December next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, within the Warehouse of Messrs. Allan, Stewart, and Company, Leith.

SUNDRY Refracting Materials, some Printed Books, Plate and Household Furniture, Casks, and other effects, being part of the effects of the creditors of Mr. James Stein, late distiller at Kilbagie, and Mr. James Haig, late distiller at Canonmills.

Catalogues to be had, eight days preceding the day of sale by applying to William Grinly, broker in Leith—and the goods may be seen the day preceding the day of sale, by applying as above.

## SALE OF SUBJECTS IN LEITH.

To be sold by public auction, in Mrs. Blackhall's Coffee-house, Leith, on Friday the 15th January next, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

THE Whole of these SUBJECTS opposite to the Ferry Boat Stairs, as possessed at present by Mrs. Hill, Thomas Angus, Edward Morphy, James Kinneid, William Wallace, and others. For further particulars, apply to Alexander Sommerville, merchant in Leith.

## TO BE SOLD.

On Tuesday the 22d December next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, on the premises, THE METALS, DISTILLERY UTENSILS, and other Effects, the property of the Creditors of Robert Stein, late distiller at Kilbagie, near St. Andrews.

As the whole will be sold without reserve, persons intending to purchase are requested to pay attention to this advertisement.—Catalogues to be had of Messrs. Wm. Forster and Co. merchants in Glasgow; Mr. Wm. Grinly, broker in Leith;—and Mrs. Lovie, auctioneer in Edinburgh.

To be sold by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 8th December next, at six o'clock in the evening.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, being the two upper stories of the East End of the Back Land of MILL'S SQUARE, consisting of a kitchen, eight fire rooms, and several closets, with a cellar in the bottom of the tenement.—The House is in complete repair, being newly built. It fronts North Bridge-Street, and is exceedingly well aired and lighted.—It is offered in the Friendly Insurance, upon the old plan, at L. 2400 Scots, and the premium paid up. Apply to John Tait, writer to the signet, Park Place.

## HOUSE IN BUNKERS-HILL TO BE SOLD.

THE GARRET HOUSE of that tenement of land lately built by Alex. and Walter Paterson and Charles Black in Bunkers-hill, consisting of four rooms and a kitchen, with two small cellars in the back story, as presently possessed by John Pohl, tailor, is to be sold by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 2d of December next, between five and six o'clock afternoon. The articles of roup may be seen in the hands of John Rhind, writer in Edinburgh, who has full power to conclude a private bargain any time before the day of sale.

## By Order of the Honourable

The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

To be exposed to public sale, in the Customhouse of PORT-GLASGOW, on Monday the 30th November 1789, at twelve o'clock noon.

THE following GOODS, which have been condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer: Foreign Spirits, viz. 563½ Gallons Geneva, and 215 galls. Brandy, below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof. 38 galls. Rum, and 21½ galls. Brandy, not below such strength.

Other Articles. A parcel of Tea, Sugar, China, Coffee Berries, French and Spanish Wine (in bottles), Almonds, Raisins, Pimento, Cordial Waters, Printed Cotton Cloth, Blankets, (and Playing Cards to be sold for exportation), together with the Materials of the Galliot *Juan* and *Joanna*, the Hull of which vessel is to be sold, to be broken up.

N. B. Purchasers will take notice, that by the act of the 26th Geo. III. cap. 73. sec. 31. it is amongst other things, enacted, That no distiller or dyesther, maker or maker, refiner or refiner, compounder or compounder of spirits, or any dealer in spirits, shall sell or send out any foreign spirits of a lower degree of strength than that of one in six under hydrometer proof, nor here in his, her, or their custody or possession, any quantity of foreign spirits mixed together, (except brandy, cherry, or Raspberry Brandy) of a lower degree of strength than as aforesaid, upon pain of all such spirits being forfeited and lost, together with the packages containing the same.

Purchasers will also take notice, That 25 per cent. of the purchase-money is to be deposited, and the same to be forfeited, unless the goods are taken away within the time to be limited by the conditions of sale.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the house of Clival Currie, victualler in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 6th day of January next, at one o'clock afternoon.

THE Lands and Estate of WESTER SHIRVA, consisting of 182 acres or thereabouts, lying about 1200 miles east from Kirkcubright, in the parish of West Lenzie, and county of Dunbarton. These Lands are pleasantly situated on the water of Kelvin, the Great Canal dividing them into two parts; and, except about five acres of mires, are all excellent land. There is a free stone quarry in the lands; and every probability of coal and lime; although none of them have ever yet been wrought. The whole are out of tax, except about forty acres, which were for twenty-five years ago, but will give more than triple the present rental, when the taxes expire, which will happen their ten years after Martinmas 1789. The estate is holden of Lord Eglinton, and pays 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in full of tithes and fees, which are the only public burdens affecting the lands.

The articles of roup and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of William Corbett writer in Edinburgh; and a copy thereof, and inventory of writs, and a plan of the lands are lodged with James Robb writer in Glasgow; to either of whom persons intending to purchase may apply.